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VOTING PROPOSAL AT S.F. DEBATED BY U.S. SOLONS

Bloom Urges Same Number of Votes as Britain; Vandenberg Backs Little Nations

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 30.—The newly announced voting proposal for the world assembly is expected to set off a lot of controversy, says a Washington report.

Under the agreement reached at the Crimea Conference, but announced at the White House last night, the "Big Three" have agreed to take three votes each to the Soviet Union and the United States at the conference. In other words, the British Empire will have six, the United States three and the Soviet Union, three.

The announcement provoked strong comments from two members of the American delegation to the San Francisco conference. Representative Sol Bloom, New York Democrat, demanded American voting power second to none. He said: "By any reasoning, we should have the same number of votes as any empire (Britain) or country in the world."

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, on the other hand, indicated that he will support the cause of the little nations. "I deeply disagree with any voting proposal which would destroy the sovereign equality of nations in the peace-league assemblies as previously proposed at Dumbarton Oaks."

Senator Joseph Ball, Minnesota Republican, also commenting on the proposal called the agreement a slap at the small nations."

Meanwhile, an Associated Press report from Washington said that the Soviet Union's appointment of Ambassador Andrei Gromyko as the head of the Soviet delegation to the San Francisco conference is the sign that she was losing interest in the conference. The report stated that it had hoped that the Soviet Union would send her Foreign Commissar as Britain and the United States are.

However, Ambassador Gromyko today denied the Associated Press story declaring that it was not true.

Bidault Heads French

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault will head the French delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held in San Francisco on April 25, it was officially announced by the French Foreign Office today.

The party will also include Finance Minister Rene Pleven and an admiral representing the French forces.

French Idea Seen Different

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—The proposed amendment to the Dumbarton Oaks plan put forward by France of giving the widest possible authority to the contemplated Economic and Social Council is expected to be brought up at the San Francisco conference, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. It is also expected that this amendment will prove different from what had been expected in some quarters.

Instead of the narrow scope of the Dumbarton-Crimea schemes, the amendments drawn up by the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Consultative Assembly are much more liberal, according to the correspondent, who states: "The French initiative has been used to construct a nucleus at San Francisco of something approaching world government, especially in the spheres of justice, economics and social progress."

In the French view, he continues, the Economic and Social Council contemplated at Dumbarton Oaks should have the widest possible authority. This might be achieved by providing that at least half of its 18 member should represent the countries highest in economic importance. If this could be put into practice, he says, the Council should acquire coordinating power over all the economic and social as well as in humanitarian activities.

In respect to the regional pacts, according to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, France would like to see the Dumbarton scheme amended to attribute to the parties to such pacts the right to autonomous action in certain spheres without reference to the World Council.

Mutual aid clauses, whose efficiency now depends on swift armed action against the aggressor, would be the proto-type case which the French amendment would cover, further states the correspondent. He concludes with the remark that what France has in mind is something in central federal power, the nature of sovereign rights which states belonging to the federation can exercise without reference to the

Polish Flag Is Flown Over Port of Danzig, Captured by Soviets

Domei

MOSCOW, March 30.—Marshal Josef Stalin announced tonight in an order of the day that Marshal Rokossovski's 2nd White Russian forces have captured the port of Danzig. Stalin's order said that the Polish flag has been hoisted over the city.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 30

South of Lake Balaton the enemy who had resumed his attacks was halted at Nagybajom. While our formations stopped the Red Army between Lake Balaton and the Raab after territorial gains of several kilometers, the Soviets were able to cross with stronger forces the river at Sarvar and press our troops back to the Reich border via Steinamanger and Guens. But north of the Danube enemy penetrations between Neuhaeusel and Neutra were sealed off. On either side of Loslau and at Leobschuetz our troops prevented by numerous counterattacks major Soviet territorial gains.

South of Neisse and at the southern ring of the fortress of Glogau repeated enemy attacks failed while the Kuestrin garrison is offering heroic resistance against the Soviets attacking with superior forces. In counterattacks they annihilated an enemy group north of the Altstadt station.

In the region of Danzig Bay, heavy fighting continues on the Westerplatte and in the Vistula depression and after grim house to house fighting and thorough destruction of the harbor establishments, Gotenhafen and Danzig fell into the hands of the enemy.

In East Prussia, the German 4th Army under the command of the General of the Infantry, Friedrich Wilhelm Mueller, for more than 10 weeks resisted the incessant onslaught of numerically superior enemy forces and checked strong formations of the enemy. Owing to this tenacious resistance the Soviets lost in the period from January 17 to March 28, 2,557 tanks, 2,734 guns of every description, 304 grenade throwers, 82 aircraft, 1,172 machineguns and several thousand prisoners.

In Courland our formations northwest of Dobeln repelled strong Soviet attacks and annihilated in several days of fighting the greater part of an enemy group that had penetrated east of Windau.

On the lower Rhine our troops warded off the enemy attempts at encirclement as well as an expansion of the bridgehead in Emmerich by knocking out numerous tanks. East of the Borken-Dorsten road the enemy succeeded in driving his attacking wedge as far as Stadtlohn and beyond Duelmen while on the northern edge of the industrial district east of Dorsten and Gladbeck, the enemy gained slight ground. There, too, a large number of American tanks was annihilated.

Between the Ruhr, Rhine and Sieg, the situation has not changed. Enemy attempts at crossing the Rhine between Duesseldorf and Leverkusen failed. Also local American attempts to cross the central reaches of the Sieg in a northerly direction were smashed while south of Siegen and at the eastern spurs of the Rothaar Mountains the enemy pressure increased. From the Marburg area, American tank formations advanced far toward the north and east reaching with their vanguards Bad Wildungen and Brilon in the Sauerland. On either side of Vogelsberg, the enemy is pressing eastward.

In the lower Kinzig Valley our barrier formations checked the enemy west of Gelnhausen and here numerous enemy tanks were destroyed. At Seligenstadt the Americans expanded their main bridgehead slightly but were driven back in counterattack southeast of Aschaffenburg to the river. In the Odenwald area fighting is taking place mainly east of the Michelstadt-Eberbach road and at the lower Neckar.

In western Croatia the fierceness of the fighting for Bihac has abated.

A weak British bomber formation yesterday attacked central Germany. Also during the night the enemy air activity over Germany was slight.

U.S. NURSE BILL UNSETTLED

Senator Thomas to Call Up Measure For Debate in Senate Soon

Domei

LISBON, March 30.—The U.S. Senate was told by its Military Affairs Committee today that if it does not pass the Nurse Draft Bill promptly, "we are going to fail our stricken combat soldiers," according to a Washington dispatch. The committee, which earlier in the week, approved the House-passed bill to authorize the induction of the married as well as the unmarried nurses between 20 and 45, providing they have no dependents, asserted that it opens an overall shortage of 12,500 army nurses in the United States and abroad to make up the 60,000 required, the dispatch said.

Senator Elbert Thomas, Utah Democrat, and chairman of the committee, said that he planned to call the bill up in the Senate after it had disposed of a pending United States-Mexican water treaty.

WAR MINISTRY REVEALS 71 NEW APPOINTMENTS

19 Lieut. Generals, 52 Major Generals Given Posts in Japan Proper, Chosen

Nineteen Lieutenant Generals and 52 Major Generals have been appointed recruitment department directors, regimental district commanders or directors of the military affairs departments of various army, divisional and regimental districts in Japan Proper as well as Chosen under date of March 31, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day.

The text of the announcement follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Lieutenant General Yasuhide Ishida appointed director of the recruitment department of the Northern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Jin Izeki appointed director of the recruitment department of the Northeastern Army District.

"Lieutenant General Yoshimitsu Akiyoshi appointed the director of the recruitment department of the Central Army District.

"Lieutenant General Jun Nakayama appointed director of the recruitment department of the Western Army District.

"Lieutenant General Miyoji Hasegawa appointed director of the recruitment department of the Chosen Army District.

"Major General Naoye Inagawa appointed director of the recruitment department of the Asahikawa Divisional District.

"Major General Sadao Okuma appointed director of the recruitment department of the Hirosaki Divisional District.

"Major General Kenzaburo Ono appointed director of the recruitment department of the Sendai Divisional District.

"Major General Toshiyoshi Nagaoka appointed director of the recruitment department of the Tokyo Divisional District.

"Major General Ryo Koon appointed director of the Osaka Divisional District.

"Major General Masao Takahashi appointed director of the recruitment department of the Hiroshima Divisional District.

"Major General Den Nakai appointed director of the recruitment department of the Koshu Divisional District.

"Major General Masao Shimizu appointed commander of the Asahikawa Regimental District.

"Major General Toyojiro Nakashiro appointed commander of the Sapporo Regimental District.

"Major General Eiichi Matsuo appointed commander of the Hakodate Regimental District.

"Major General Seiji Sukekawa appointed commander of the Kushiro Regimental District.

"Major General Teruni Kawana appointed commander of the Toyohara Regimental District.

"Major General Shigeyoshi Suzuki appointed commander of the Aomori Regimental District.

"Major General Shunzan Endo appointed commander of the Morioka Regimental District.

"Major General Keinosuke Iizuka appointed commander of the Akita Regimental District.

"Major General Toshinari Shoji appointed commander of the Sendai Regimental District.

"Major General Shinichiro Nagumo appointed commander of the Yamagata Regimental District.

"Major General Tomejiro Isshiki appointed commander of the Fukushima Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Toshio Murai appointed commander of the Tokyo District.

"Lieutenant General Harumatsu Suzuki appointed commander of the Yokohama Regimental District.

"Major General Totaro Ota appointed commander of the Urawa Regimental District.

"Major General Nagazo Ashizuka appointed commander of the Chiba Regimental District.

"Major General Tokinaka Nakoshi appointed commander of the Mito Regimental District.

"Major General Masao Yuasa appointed commander of the Utsunomiya Regimental District.

"Major General Isamu Sasaki appointed commander of the Maebashi Regimental District.

"Major General Shigezo Hirata appointed commander of the Niigata Regimental District.

"Major General Hisao Harada appointed commander of the Nagano Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Toranosuke Koshiu appointed commander of the Kanazawa Regimental District.

"Major General Norimasa Morita appointed commander of the Toyama Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Tokutaro Sakai appointed commander of the Nagoya Regimental District.

"Major General Hiroshi Yoshida appointed commander of the Gifu Regimental District.

"Major General Saburo Shinohara appointed commander of the Shizuoka Regimental District.

"Major General Jinzaburo Ishitani appointed commander of the Tsu Regimental District.

"Major General Hannosuke Nakamura appointed commander of the Otsu Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Tetsuji Giga appointed commander of the Kyoto Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Seiichi Aoki appointed commander of the Osaka Regimental District.

"Major General Ichiro Morimoto appointed commander of the Nara Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Kamehiro Ueno appointed commander of the Wakayama Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Jiro Shinohara appointed commander of the Kobe Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Kin Kawamura appointed commander of the Okayama Regimental District.

"Major General Goro Katagiri appointed commander of the Tottori Regimental District.

"Major General Sueichi Fujii appointed commander of the Hiroshima Regimental District.

"Major General Zensho Ogawa appointed commander of the Matsue Regimental District.

"Major General Shunichi Kuroshima appointed commander of the Yamaguchi Regimental District.

"Major General Kiyoshi Wakau appointed commander of the Takamatsu Regimental District.

"Major General Kiyoshi Sekiya appointed commander of the Matsuyama Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Yoshikatsu Kuroiwa appointed commander of the Kochi Regimental District.

"Major General Tatsuzo Tsuda appointed commander of the Kumamoto Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Kazuhiko Muto appointed commander of the Oita Regimental District.

"Major General Heiji Wakamatsu appointed commander of the Miyazaki Regimental District.

"Lieutnant General Michisada Oseko appointed commander of the Kagoshima Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Yoshio Tajiri appointed commander of the Fukuoka Regimental District.

"Lieutenant General Keikichi Ogushi appointed commander of the Saga Regimental District.

"Major General Hiroshi Takumi appointed director of the military affairs department at Ranan.

"Major General Yoshisada Imaizumi appointed director of the military affairs department at Kanko.

"Major General Tadahiko Nakao appointed director of the military affairs department at Shingishu.

"Major General Shiro Segawa appointed director of the military affairs department at Heijo.

"Major General Tsunemichi Arimura appointed director of the military affairs department at Kaishu.

"Major General Kiyoshi Kondo appointed director of the military affairs department at Shunsen.

"Major General Shizuomi Okamoto appointed director of the military affairs department at Keijo.

"Major General Yasutake Komatsu appointed director of the military affairs department at Seishu.

"Major General Makoto Havashi appointed director of the military affairs department at Daiden.

"Major General Jiro Komatsu appointed director of the military affairs department at Taikyu.

"Major General Shizuaki Yokoyama appointed director of the military affairs department at Fuzan.

"Major General Jiro Maki appointed director of the military affairs department at Zenshu.

"Major General Shinichi Ninomiya appointed director of the military affairs department at Koshu."

War Between U.S. and Russia Within 10 Years Is Seen by Senator Nye in Farewell Speech

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 29.—In his farewell address before the Senate in which he served for 20 years, Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican member from North Dakota, prophesied that within the next 20 years, perhaps even within the next 10 years, the United States would be called to war with Russia "just as we brought this war to prevent Germany from controlling Europe."

Discounting the world security plans, the Senator declared: "What will happen is that we shall have a standing army that will fill this capital with men with insatiable appetites for power and that will militarize the whole educational system of our nation."

He said that what was happening now in Poland, in Italy and in China meant that after the war there would be a return to the old balance of power system in Europe and the return of imperialism in Asia. Both, he said, meant war.

"And in all this, where does the United States come in?" he asked and answered himself by saying, "holding the bag as usual." "Our people," he said, "will be staggering under a debt that may even go beyond the three hundred billion dollar mark."

"We will be involved in every quarrel in the new world order, and when World War III comes along, as it certainly will as the result of this attempt to divide up Europe and the Near and Middle East between Russia and Britain, we will be in it from the first day. As a matter of fact, that is the real purpose of the commitments we are asked to make under the Dumbarton Oaks scheme."

Senator Nye said that the only way to keep out of the third world war was "by minding our own business, keeping out of entangling alliances, developing our markets in this hemisphere and devoting our strength to the defense of our own territories."

He asserted that the Dumbarton Oaks agreement was in reality a military alliance between the Great Powers to rule the world by a regional understanding; and was intended only to stop the aggressions of the "little fellows."

Senator Nye who was defeated in the November election by Governor John Moses said that he was leaving the Senate "without recriminations and without retractions" but warned his fellow Senators that they are moving into an "era of power and pressure politics."

He spoke of his political defeat as having resulted from the fight he hoped that the American people would practice for all times though he complained that the "cards were stacked" against him in the last campaign.

His parting words were, "I am more and more convinced that it is the Congress of the United States and particularly the Senate which stands between the plain people and the future misery and the ruin through which it is being dragged into one world war after another."

CHINA GOV'T. CELEBRATES ITS RETURN TO NANKING

5th Anniversary Commemorated by Officials Headed by Acting President Chen

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—The ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the return of the legitimate National Government of Nanking was held at the Hall of Ceremonies at 9 a.m. today. Acting President Chen Kung-po and all important officials of the National Government assembled there for the occasion.

In the afternoon, a review and parade of the Chinese Youth Corps in Nanking was held in the campus of Chungying University.

147 Officers Honored

Lieutenant General Kanju Yazaki, Highest Military Adviser to the National Government of China, and 146 other military officers of the Japanese Forces, who have rendered services toward the founding of that Government through peaceful measures, were presented with various classes of Chinese decorations on Friday, taking advantage of the fifth anniversary of the return of the legitimate Chinese Government to Nanking. Lieutenant General Yazaki was presented with the Special Class Order of the Tungkuang.

Chinese Newspaper Revived

Domei

NANKING, March 30.—On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the Chungyang Jihpao was revived and its first edition published today. The Chungyang Jihpao, which aims at national enlightenment and guidance of public opinion on stronger lines than ever before, replaces the Kuomin Jihpao which for seven years since August 1938 contributed immensely toward the proper guidance of public opinion in New China.

Sun Li-fu, Vice-Minister of Publicity, has been appointed President of the Chungyang Jihpao.

SMALL ENEMY LANDING MADE ON CEBU ISLAND

Japanese Engaged in Terrific Battle Against Force of 1,500 Invaders of Area

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 30.—Escorted by cruisers the enemy with 30 landing boats attacked the area about 50 kilometers distant from Cebu City on Cebu Island in the Central Philippines around 7 a.m. on March 26.

With 10 tanks in the lead an armed force of about 1,500 men were landed at 8 a.m. Fierce fighting is now going on with the Japanese Garrison Forces grimly repulsing the invaders.

Enemy Advance Smashed

By I. IWAMOTO

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 30.—Enemy infiltration attempts at various points on the front are being repulsed by effective Japanese close quarter assaults.

On the afternoon of March 24 and the morning of March 25, an enemy force on the Nagulian Road, leading from Bauang on the Lingayen coast, to Baguio, drove to Burgos, 15 kilometers east of Bauang, with from four to six tanks and shelled the Japanese positions. Japanese counterthrusts, however, forced the enemy to flee westward.

The enemy force constructing a new motor road from the Aringay region and moving northeastward pushed its construction head about 12 kilometers forward and appeared on March 23 near Bitagun. Conducting surprise assaults during the night between March 23 and 24 on about 100 enemy troops working on the road, the Japanese killed and wounded 33 Americans and destroyed one tractor, one truck, two trench mortars and one light machinegun. Fearful of further attacks by the Japanese, the enemy, on March 24, burned the heights near the construction head, in an effort to prevent further Japanese close quarter attacks.

A growing inaction has set in on the enemy seeping to the Pugo region, about 15 kilometers east of Ago, due to the considerable losses inflicted by the Japanese close quarter blows. An enemy patrol appeared on a height four kilometers east of Pugo on March 25, but was immediately repulsed. About one platoon of the enemy, moving along the Benguet Road to the south, main road from Rosario to Baguio, has appeared near the Third Camp, about 15 kilometers northeast of Rosario.

U.S. Forces Cut Down

On March 25, about one company of the enemy possessing two tanks and three trench mortars attacked the 1050 Height east of Sison but was hurled back far southward by Japanese counterdrives. In the meantime, the enemy driving northward from the San Nicolas region along the Anbayaban River is being halted by continuous Japanese close-quarter action.

A three-man close-quarter combat force of the Hibi Unit on the night of March 23, accomplished two enemy bivouacs, killed and wounded more than 30 enemy troops and destroyed numerous weapons and much ammunition.

Attacks are still being thrown against the Japanese positions in the region around the Saracsac Pass, in an effort to break through the Caraballo range. Heavy losses are being inflicted on the attackers by the Japanese, who, holding solidly to their positions, are subjecting the enemy to concentrated artillery fire and lashing counterattacks.

In two days of fighting in this area, on March 20 and 21, the Japanese killed and wounded more than 927 enemy troops, destroyed five trench mortars, 16 bivouac areas and captured three trench mortars.

No real scale attack has yet been launched by the enemy in front of the Balete Pass area on the road from Manila to Apari. The enemy apparently is occupied in heavy rear vehicular transport enterprises. Japanese Units, in the meantime, are daily conducting raids behind the enemy lines, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and throwing him into confusion.

Opposing U.S. Manpower Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 30.—The U.S. Manpower Control Bill is meeting stiff opposition in the Senate and 39 Senate members are against it and only 35 are for it, declared Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, today, according to a Washington report. Senator Alben Barkely, Kentucky Democrat, however, said that the bill has a chance to pass the Senate but he believed that in that case it will be close. The bill will give war mobilizer James Byrnes complete authority over the nation's manpower.

BRITISH WARSHIPS JOIN IN OKINAWA OPERATIONS

King George V, Illustrious Taking Part in Action, Nimitz Statement Bares

Domei

LISBON, March 29.—Regarding the participation of the British fleet in the naval operation, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, made the following statement today, according to reports from Guam:

The British fleet including the battleship, King George V, and the aircraft carrier, Illustrious, is taking part in the Okinawa operation, under the command of Vice Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander of the U.S. 5th Pacific Fleet. The aforementioned British task force is a part of the British Pacific Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

The aircraft which took off from the British task force carried out machinegunning and bombing attacks on the Okinawa Islands on two consecutive days on March 26 and 27. The British taskforce now operating in the Pacific area is composed of the best warships of the British Navy.

British Ships Take Part

The United States Navy has finally succeeded in dragging the British Navy into the Pacific campaign. Nimitz' headquarters has announced that some units of Fraser's British fleet are taking part in the Okinawa operations but no details have been disclosed. It is said that the British force is not very large, being merely built around the battleship, King George V, sister ship of the Prince of Wales which was sunk by Japanese Naval airmen at the outset of the war, and the aircraft carrier Illustrious. It is considered that the stage has been reached in the war in which the British fleet must conduct joint operations with the United States Navy in the Pacific.

Fraser's fleet had heretofore operated principally in the Indian Ocean and had conducted carrier plane attacks and naval bombardment against the Japanese bases in the Andamans and the Nicobars. Meanwhile, the operations of the United States Navy developed with astounding speed, leading from the Philippine operations to the Yiojima campaign and now to the Okinawa action. During this time, a small number of British planes, transports and watercraft had been operating with the Americans. During the Yiojima campaign, the Americans began to point out the uselessness of the British Navy, and barbed arguments were exchanged between the two.

The discord, however, was not as serious as propagandized by the enemy, for actually, the British fleet was cooperating with the Americans in the Pacific. Whether the British Navy can or cannot be used in the Pacific has already been tested, and the Americans themselves know best the capabilities of the British fleet.

As expected, the Americans had a British task force under Fraser join the Okinawa operations, placing it under the command of the United States 5th Fleet. The joint Anglo-American operations at this time are based on the desire of the two to hit the Japanese with all the power at their command.

From the British standpoint, it means that with the speed and scale of the Pacific war developing swiftly and vastly, there is the danger that the British might lose their voice in the Pacific if the action there is left solely in American hands. It is considered deeply significant politically that the British have decided on joint operations based on this consideration. In any case, it is believed that the British fleet has been skilfully manipulated into action by the Americans, and that it will also become the prey of the Japanese Special Attack Corps.

50 ENEMY CRAFT SUNK OR DAMAGED OFF OKINAWA ISLE

Attack by Carrier Borne Planes Ceases; 3 Battleships, 2 Carriers Sunk

The American task forces which have already lost 40 warships sunk or damaged by the Japanese Forces in a six-day operation off the Southwestern Islands area after March 23 again suffered heavy losses in the same area, totaling 50 warcraft sent to the bottom or destroyed by Imperial Air and Sea Forces between March 28 and 30.

Meanwhile, the assault by carrier-borne planes from the U.S. task forces operating off the Southwestern Islands ceased on and after March 30 although the enemy fleet bombardments against the main island of Okinawa is being intensified.

Regarding the new brilliant war results and the battle situation, the Imperial Headquarters issued a communique at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE at 4:30 p.m. March 31

"The war situation in the Southwestern Islands area since last reported follows:

"1. The attack by carrier-borne planes from the enemy task forces ceased on and after March 30 but the enemy fleet bombardments against the main Okinawa Island is still severe.

"2. Of the war results obtained by our Air and Sea Forces against the enemy warships, those that have become known later follow:

SUNK—
2 aircraft carriers
1 battleship
4 cruisers
6 destroyers
1 transport
16 warships of unidentified category

DAMAGED—
1 battleship
1 battleship or cruiser
1 cruiser
5 destroyers
1 transport
11 warships of unidentified category."

JAPANESE IN NEW GUINEA CAPTURE VITAL POSITION

Gain Control of Mal Airfield By Crushing Enemy Troops at Sansapol

By Y. YAMAZAKI

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN SOUTH, March 30.—Japanese Units operating in the northern coastal area of New Guinea, attacked the enemy position at Sansapol on the night of February 20, taking advantage of the bright moonlight, and completely occupied it.

Since the landing on Sansapol on July 30 of last year, the enemy has fortified the airfield there with barbed-wire entanglements, and furthermore, set up sound detectors and searchlights in anticipation of Japanese attacks. The Japanese Units which had destroyed the enemy position in the vicinity of the Mamberamo River in December, last year, reorganized the other units which had been deployed to Caspi Point, and carried out a smashing assault against the enemy forces at Sansapol at midnight of February 20.

Taken by surprise, the enemy conducted repeated bombing attacks in his desperate attempt to halt the Japanese onslaught and, moreover, under cover of furious bombardments finally landed some troops on Sansapol. However, furiously attacked by the Japanese the enemy was driven to the direction of the Mal area.

The enemy frantically held Sansapol in order to protect the Mal airfield. The success of the present operation achieved by the Japanese means a great deal in that they have thus secured a strategically vital point on the northern coast of western New Guinea, and also assured the control of the Mal airfield by smashing the enemy air force entrenched in the northern sector.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1945

The Proposal for Another Big Three Meeting

The statement made recently by the British journal Daily Express that the problems of Rumania, Poland and Turkey, including the Dardanelles, justify another Three Power Conference reveals not only the existence of an unbridgeable barrier in the national ambitions of the Big Three but attests also to the failure of the Crimea Conference which was held last month in effectively reconciling the antagonistic policies of these countries. A review of the events which have transpired since the Crimea Conference would seem to prove beyond question that at their bombastic meeting at Yalta the Big Three only scratched the surface of the numerous festering problems confronting them in Europe.

The conflict between the Anglo-American countries, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, over Rumania arises from their irreconcilable ambition to gain mastery over the Balkans. The three Powers, to be sure, reached an agreement last year to divide the Balkans into two separate spheres of influence in order to prevent a frontal clash among themselves at the most crucial moment of the European war. But this agreement was not of a permanent character; it was only a temporizing agreement that postponed to a future date the settlement of their incompatible differences. The joint Anglo-American denunciation of the Soviet Union for her "undemocratic" and "dictatorial" methods in Rumania as well as the British action in granting shelter to anti-Soviet Nicolai Radescu are plain indications that the Anglo-American countries have not abandoned their political ambitions in the Balkans. This fact, together with the British refusal to recognize the Provisional Government of Albania which the British regard as Tito's puppet, the stinging attacks of the Communists in Greece against the Plastiras Government for its anti-Soviet and "undemocratic" attitude toward other "democratic" Balkan neighbors such as Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, the demand of the Tito regime which has not been retracted for a slice of northern Greek territory as well as Damaskinos' recent attack on Bulgarian territorial aspirations, demonstrate not only the intensity of the Anglo-American-Soviet disagreement in the Balkans but also the inevitability of a showdown among these Powers in the near future.

The question of the Dardanelles is another cancer in the relations of the Big Three. The recent Anglo-American action in forcing Turkey to open up the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the movement of Anglo-American vessels under the pretext that these ships would carry war materials to the Soviet troops has created a potent threat to the Soviet mastery of the Black Sea. Not only that, this development also posed another issue. That was the question of Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union, for the Turkish concession to the Anglo-American Powers could not be taken in any sense except as a demonstration of an unfriendly attitude toward Moscow by the Turkish Government. This explains in part the reason for the vituperative attacks by the Soviet press and radio against Turkey and for the recent abrogation of the Soviet-Turkish Neutrality Pact which was concluded in 1925. It is apparent from these events that the Anglo-American-Soviet rivalry over the Dardanelles has reached a new stage where the Dardanelles question cannot be disposed of independently of the question of the Three Power rivalry over Turkey itself.

Another question that cannot be side-tracked any longer is the competition of the Big Three in Western Asia. As the war in Europe reaches its final stage, it is obvious that the Soviet Union will next direct her attention to the countries south of the Caucasus. That such will be the inevitable Soviet move must be plain from the fact that it is the avowed Soviet policy to set up "friendly" governments in countries neighboring on her border. The establishment by the Soviet Union in the course of last year of Soviet diplomatic outposts in the various countries of Western Asia as well as her attempted penetration of Northern Iran last year by acquiring oil rights in that country are unmistakable reflections of the Soviet ambition in the Near East.

The Crimea Conference, apparently for reasons of expediency, did not attempt at all to settle the disagreements of the Big Three in this part of the world, but it is evident that this issue cannot be soft-pedalled any longer. The maneuvers of President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill following the Crimea parley to drag the Arab countries into the war by offering them tickets to the coming San Francisco Conference seem to be a curtain-raiser to a vigorous campaign on the part of the Anglo-American Powers to prevent these Arab countries from slipping under the control of the Soviet Colossus.

The prolonged delay by the Soviet Union to broaden the base of the Polish Provisional Government along "democratic" lines is another illustration of the nature of the patch-work solutions reached at the Crimea Conference. It is a conclusive demonstration that the Anglo-American-Soviet differences of policy are not readily amenable to fundamental adjustments. The main delay over the formation of a broadened Polish Government seems to come from the fact that the Soviet Union has chosen to put a different construction on the term "democratic" governments than the Anglo-American countries. To the Soviet Union, a "democratic" government is one which is pro-Soviet; to the Anglo-American Powers, it is a regime which is friendly toward the Anglo-Americans. But perhaps this misunderstanding is inevitable in view of the Anglo-American policy of considering the Soviet form of government itself as "democratic."

These developments which have unfolded since the Crimea Conference thus prove how empty were the achievements reached at Yalta by the Big Three. Their conflict over the Balkans, Poland, Turkey and the Middle East, far from having been solved, has become more intense and more sharp than at any time since the war.

A Year Ago Today
April 1, 1944

American bombers in broad daylight destroyed a large part of the historical Swiss city of Schaffhausen in northern Switzerland, according to a Swiss communique.

• • •

The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced that the Reich Navy and Luftwaffe had sunk 29 anti-Axis merchantmen, 22 destroyers and patrol vessels, and 12 speedboats in March. These results were scored in blows struck against the enemy supply lanes, the announcement said. The 29 merchantmen aggregated 156,000 tons, while 31 more totaling 176,000 tons were damaged.

• • •

Britain-based United States 8th air force lost 293 heavy bombers in March—more than any month in history—during its operation in the European theater of war, according to a report from London.

• • •

A unit of 10-odd enemy B-24 bombers attempted to attack Truk Island in the evening. In a terrific aerial battle the Japanese fighter planes damaged four of the raiders. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

• • •

Japanese Units on Ponape Island shot down three enemy planes and repulsed the others in the morning when an aggregate total of 24 enemy planes consisting of 14 fighters and 10 medium-sized machines carried out a futile raid. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

• • •

A number of explosives and incendiaries also burst in the community of Hallau near Schaffhausen when United States aircraft bombed the latter Swiss town, it was revealed. One bomb exploded in a garden and set a nearby house afire. Fourteen bomb craters were found in the Hallau community, later reports revealed.

CRITICISMS OF DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

Postwar Machinery Must Be Rebuilt 5 Years After War

By RETSU KIYOZAWA
(From the Toyo Keizai Shimpo)

II

They contend that their armaments are necessary in order to defend themselves against the "aggressions" of Japan and Germany; but it is contradictory to base the security plan on the supposition of disarmed Japan and Germany and, at the same time, fail to carry out disarmament themselves. In 1923, at the disarmament conference sponsored by the League of Nations, President Roosevelt proposed the abandonment of "offensive" weapons by all nations. In response to this proposal, Chancellor Hitler counter-proposed that "Germany will give up her plan of re-armament, if other nations would destroy their weapons within the next five years." But none of the other members of the conference consented to the German proposal. At the disarmament conference in September, 1933, Britain made a concrete proposal limiting the amount of armaments permissible for each nation. In November, 1927, the Soviet Union proposed the total abolition of armaments within one year (in case of necessity, gradually within a period of four years). The Soviet Union also declared herself ready to reduce her armaments on a stupendous scale in February, 1932.

There is no reason why these powers can not carry out their armament reduction. If they say that they are unable to effect such an armament reduction, they are resorting to trickery. The three major nations of the Anti-Axis group who have drafted the security plan must clarify the principle of a uniform and reciprocal basis of armament reduction in order to formulate concrete proposals to that end.

Abolition of Industrial Imperialism

What is essential for mankind today is the opening up of natural resources of the world for general use, free trade on the principle of equality, and the abolition of racial discrimination. The following provisions regarding these should be inserted in the security plan:

1. Territories whose population density does not reach a certain definite percentage, for instance, Africa, some part of the Southern Islands (Borneo, New Guinea, etc.), Alaska, Siberia, etc., should be made either (1) permanent neutral regions, or (2) placed under the control of the United Nations, or (3) placed under the mandatory powers of the countries to which they belong; and these should be opened up for the welfare of mankind in general. The control and management of such regions should be carried out by a special bureau created under the "United Nations." These territories should not be closed to any nation of the world who seeks its peaceful exploitation and development.

2. The members of the "United Nations" should recognize the right of economic equality in their territories.

3. The "United Nations" should permit a reciprocal and general most-favored-nation treatment. No members of the "United Nations" should be permitted to make any discrimination in the imposition of tariff, taxes and other duties as regards any country or its nationals, nor to levy any special tax, nor to place an embargo on imports or exports.

4. For a period of five years following the actual establishment of the "United Nations," the surplus raw materials possessed by its member nations should be distributed among all other members according to some definite standard and conditions.

5. The signatory members of the "United Nations" should recognize the freedom of the seas as a principle of international law.

6. No member of the "United Nations" should be subject to discriminatory treatment for racial reasons.

The objects of the foregoing provisions are obvious. In view of the fact that the greatest causes of the world's conflicts are economic in character, the "United Nations" security plan has been over-stressing the question of guarding against "military aggression" and does not touch on the question of industrial imperialism. Such a plan would be highly inadequate to maintain world peace.

Stipulation for 'Peaceful Changes'

In conclusion I wish to make two more proposals. The one concerns the protection of "minorities." A stipulation for the protection of political refugees together with the problem of the Jews, will be found necessary. Such stipulations may take the following form:

"For persons who are persecuted by a member of the "United Nations" because of their opinions on religious, political and social affairs and who are unable to live safely in their own countries, may be given special facilities by the "United Nations," for travel to other countries, for their domicile and living. For such purposes, a special bureau should be created in the organization."

The other I wish to make concerns itself with the so-called "peaceful changes." The Dumbarton Oaks plan provides nothing for the discussion of the treaties which have become inapplicable owing to changed international conditions or of any situation which, if continued, may endanger world peace. In this respect, the plan is far worse than the League of Nations Covenant because the latter at least took up this problem under Article 19. In the absence of such provision, the maintenance of the status quo will continue under the military influence of some strong Powers, and in consequence there will be no progress or improvement in the world. My proposed revisions of the security plan are aimed at this point. This matter should be given much greater prominence by the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union if these nations really desire, as they openly profess to do to establish a real and lasting peace in the world. Moreover, as to the revision of the charter it would be wrong to allow the veto power by a member of the security council.

(End)

THE EFFECT OF JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS ON CHUNGKING

Successful Offensives in Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces Deal Fatal Blow to Enemy's War Economy

There is not an iota of doubt now that the large-scale Japanese operations on the continent of China last year have dealt one of the severest blows against the Chungking regime, militarily and politically as well as economically. The Japanese operations in the provinces of Hunan and Kwangsi, ending in their control by the Japanese Forces, have had a double effect: they not only severed these regions from Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung provinces but also removed these four provinces from the influence of the Chungking regime. Can there be any wonder, therefore, that many foreigners in Chungking have stated that the recent military operations of the Japanese Forces in China have dealt an almost fatal blow to the Chungking regime?

In this connection, it would be well to gauge the character of the economic blow dealt to the Chungking regime. The New China News of the Yenan regime had the following comment to make about the effect of the loss of the Hunan Province on Chungking from the economic standpoint:

Chungking Faces Bankruptcy

"The daily prices of commodities in Chungking were mainly controlled by Hengyang. Thus, when the tobacco supply from Hengyang was suspended, the prices of tobacco in Chungking and Chengtu soared. Moreover, when last year the shipment of cotton goods was stopped on the pretext of stabilizing regional economy, there was a panic in Szechwan, Kweichow and Kwangsi. At any rate, in view of the fact that almost 57 factories out of the total of Hunan's 123 large and small factories were located in Hengyang, the loss of this base could not but exert a profound and grave effect on Chungking's war economy."

As the Yenan journal has pointed out, the Japanese operations in Honan, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces have exposed Chungking's economy to bankruptcy. But, of course, the authorities of the Chungking regime are trying to cover up this fact. For instance, the chief of the Chungking Foodstuff Department last year stated, with his tongue in his cheek: "The agricultural harvest in the latter part of this year for the various regions was the largest in 10 years. For this reason, the spring and autumn harvests of this year are sufficient to tide us over two years. Thus, it is apparent that the abundant crops have more than made up for the loss of Honan and Hunan provinces."

But this is sour grapes. How can the Chungking regime maintain a healthy economy when it has lost Honan with its wheat, Hunan with its rice and when it has lost its sources of antimony, tungsten, tin, coal and other mineral supplies? As the journal of the Yenan regime has revealed, the operations of the Japanese Forces since last spring have had the effect of creating an unprecedented hardship and an economic crisis in the hinterland economy of the Chungking regime.

Raw Material Supply Cut

The nature of the blow dealt economically against the Chungking regime was revealed by a foreign correspondent in Chungking, as follows: "The capture by the Japanese Forces of the Canton-Hankow Railway as well as the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway has had the effect of not only severing Chungking from the large part of its industrial establishments in Hunan but also stopping the raw material supply for the factories in the western part of Kwangsi Province and Kweichow. According to reports appearing in Chinese papers, it has been learned that the Japanese Forces have already come into possession of the lead and aluminum refineries in Shuikowshan, the spinning factories in Hengyang, the various mines in the northern part of Hengyang, the chemical glass works, paper mills, and electric power houses in Siangtan and Ninghsiang. Even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Kweilin had been converted into a center for the production of radio apparatuses while Kwangsi and Szechwan provinces had become the most industrialized provinces under Chungking jurisdiction. Most of the tin, tungsten and mercury as well as other products which were supplied to the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union by Chungking in the past and come from Hunan Province but, today, this province has come under the control of Japan.

"With the Japanese offensives in Hunan and Kwangsi provinces, Kweichow and Yunnan have been deprived of their sources of manufactured goods while Chungking has been deprived of her channel through which goods in the past had been secretly shipped. As a result, the Chinese in the hinterland will experience great difficulty in getting machinery products and parts as well as cotton goods and other sundry goods manufactured in Shanghai and Hankow. While the effect of the economic loss will not be so immediate as the military loss, it is inevitable that sooner or later the effect of the economic blow will assert itself on Chungking's economic system."

Materials in Our Hands

Of course, it is apparent that some time will be required before these mineral resources which have come under the control of the Japanese Forces can be converted into direct war use. But the most significant result of the military operations is the fact that Japan has now in her hands potential war materials and that Chungking has been deprived of them.

Hunan, from olden times, has been known as the granary of China, together with Hupeh Province. It is for this reason that there is a proverb in China which states that when there is a bumper crop in Hunan and Hupei the world will not starve. The rice crop in Hunan during 1930 was 10,770,000,000 tan—that is, it was the third largest rice-growing province next to Kwangtung which produced 14,800,000,000 tan and Szechwan which raised 14,500,000,000 tan. According to Chungking's wartime foodstuff plan, Szechwan was to furnish in lieu of taxes 9,000,000 tan of rice in kind and Hunan, 5,000,000 tan. Although, as the chief of the Chungking foodstuff department declared last September that the rice crop in the Chinese hinterland was unprecedented and that the production in Szechwan was three times that of normal years, it must be admitted that the loss of Hunan and Honan provinces cannot but totally upset the Chungking wartime food program and bring about in its wake a serious inflation.

Plans Are Disrupted

Industrially, Hunan was also important in Chungking's wartime program. In the plan adopted by the Chungking regime following the outbreak of the China Affair, the Chuchow area of Hunan Province was to be turned into the center of iron and steel production, the central part of the Province into a tungsten alloy-manufacturing center, the southern part into a production center of lead and zinc alloys and the western part into a steel-producing center. Shuikowshan is known as the greatest lead and zinc producing center of China, its output in 1932 having amounted to 52 metric tons of lead and about 10,600 tons of zinc. The Provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow also produce these ores but in a far smaller quantity than Shuikowshan. This fact alone should demonstrate how great was the blow to the Chungking regime.

Another big blow to the Chungking regime was its loss of coal from southwestern China. Although the quality of the coal in this region is not so very good, yet the coal in Hunan is comparatively superior. The coal deposits in Hunan are located in Fengling, Ninghsiang, Siangtan, Siangsiang, Paoking, and Hengyang, the output in the Laivang area being 180,000 tons; in the Chiyang and Yunchow areas, 120,000 tons; in the Tzehsing area, 30,000 tons; in the Paoking area, 50,000 tons; in the Hengyang area, 30,000 tons; in the Sinhwa, Anhua, Siangtan, Siangsiang, Ninghsiang, Fengling and Chaling areas, 175,000 tons. These coal mines are located along the Canton-Hankow and Hunan-Kiangsi railways and the coal produced at these mines is used primarily for the locomotives on these railway lines. Only the remainder is shipped to Kweichow and Yunnan provinces. As a consequence of Japan's offensive last year, the coal in this area will be used for transportation by the Japanese troops; and naturally there will no longer be any fuel supply for the industries of Kweichow and Yunnan.

Output Not Large

The greater part of tin, tungsten and mercury which were sent to the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union were extracted from Hunan mines but, in reality, the output of tungsten in Hunan is not large and does not compare at all with the output in Kiangsi and Kwangtung. The tungsten ore veins are scattered over Tzehsing, Jucheng, Chaling, Kweitung, and Linwu and the production of tungsten in these regions in the year before the war was estimated at about 500 tons.

Such is the general picture of the tungsten resources in China. However, Hunan made up for this by becoming the greatest producer of antimony in China and also of the world. There is no other place in China which produced this mineral, Hunan being responsible for 70 per cent of the total world's output before the war. The center of antimony production in Hunan was, of course, Sinhwa, followed by Anhua and Yivang. In the areas occupied by the Japanese Forces are located Yivang, Paoking, Sinning and Tungan which together produced about 2,000 tons of antimony in 1930.

Hitherto, the Chungking Raw Materials Commission used the antimony produced in Hunan for the purpose of making white, pink, yellow and green paints as well as gun-powder, matches, fire crackers. The pulverized antimony used in the manufacture of these things was about 99.8 per cent pure.

Kwangsi Province, on the other hand, is known as the second most industrialized area next to Szechwan. Of course, this does not mean that it is a center of large factories; its main industries including spinning, tea, paper and sugar are still in the handicraft stage. An investigation has been conducted since 1942 as a part of the three-year project to determine the exact scale of this handicraft industry. But, of course, Kweilin is the site of the Kwangsi Cement Works, the Kwangsi Model Spinning Company, the Kwangsi Spinning Equipment Works—all of which are rather modernized although on a small scale. But in view of the fact that these factories are the only ones manufacturing producer's goods, an exaggerated importance was given to Kweiling by the Chungking authorities and others.

Poor Mining Area

On the other hand, this Province is not much as a mining area. But the provincial government in 1943 undertook, according to its new mining plan, to develop the iron ore in Lingchwan, the coal in Pinglo, the tin of Nantan, and the gold of Hingan. In addition, it also set out to mine gold in Wuchow as well as to set up an iron foundry at Chungli. An antimony plant has also been established at Nantan.

As a result of the Japanese operations in Kwangsi Province, it can now be said for certain that this province will be subjected to a tremendous influence, militarily, politically and economically. It will be recalled that Kweilin was the base of the forces under Commanders Pai Tsung-hsi, Li Tsung-jen, Li Chi-tun. The loss of Kweilin is thus a great blow to the Chungking regime—a loss that is not even surpassed by its defeats at Hengyang and Changsha in view of the fact that Kwangsi Province was not only the source of its manpower but also of its material supplies.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, March 31

ENEMY VULNERABILITY SEEN IN HIS PRESENT STRATEGY

ASAHI—The enemy has landed a part of his forces on the Kerama Isles in the Okinawa Group and has mustered the main strength of his Pacific fleet in seas close to the Okinawas, seeking thus to gain hegemony of the air over the fighting area by bringing into full use all his available land-based air strength. Also he is on the lookout for a chance to open a landing campaign on the main Okinawa Island.

The enemy's strategy in the present campaign is on a scale as has never been seen in his previous invasion operations in the Pacific. This fact decidedly points to the extent of the importance which he attaches to this campaign. What would be our strategic position in case the enemy should succeed in establishing bases in the Okinawa Group requires no explanation. The enemy's plan for such a landing must definitely be frustrated. It is incumbent on us to deal a mortal blow to his task force with all our fighting strength.

Admittedly, the enemy's material quantity is great and his fighting spirit very high. At the same time, however, he has bared his vulnerability: first, his supply line has been greatly extended; second, he has suffered great losses, men, ships and main armaments; third, he is becoming increasingly impatient to wage the final decisive battle.

In addition to his heavy losses in the island-to-island campaign in the Pacific, the enemy has been forced in his Yiojima campaign to make ruthless sacrifices as he has not experienced in any previous Pacific campaign. In the Luzon campaign also, the enemy is daily sustaining tremendous losses.

With his losses quickly mounting, the attrition of personnel has come to form a most difficult issue for the enemy war leaders. Simultaneously, with all his production capacity he is falling behind in the replenishment of ships, aircraft, war vessels, tanks and other war necessities which are acutely needed on the fighting front. The gap between his war production capacity and the demands of the front lines is gradually widening, a fact which the enemy can no longer conceal. Coupled with this, his supply line has been so far extended that he is experiencing great inconvenience in maintaining his commissary lines.

The longer the present condition is allowed to continue, the more the enemy's burden will increase, with the result that his strategic condition will become aggravated. Apprehensive of this possibility, the enemy is hastening to end the war in short order, and this hurry and impatience is rendering his campaign a considerably insecure one. This fact even the enemy must recognize.

Through these weaknesses of the enemy, we can certainly devise measures to defeat the enemy. By utilizing the present position to the best advantage, we can bleed the enemy and prolong the war, and finally upset the enemy's strategic campaign. The enemy fleet which is at present operating in waters close to the Okinawa Group represents almost the maximum sea strength available to him in the Pacific. If we succeed in smashing this, the enemy will not be able to organize another sea force stronger than the present one, and subsequently he will have to modify his strategic formula.

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